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ABSTRACT

Hawaii's Interscholastic Athletics program involves 38 high schools in a voluntary program designed to develop athletically talented students and to foster student and community identity with the schools. Although the ten-year old program offering sixteen team and individual sports has been successful, several issues remain unresolved in the areas of governance, activities offered, state financial support, athletic facilities, and qualified coaching staff. The exemplary interscholastics program planned for the 1980s is based on recommendations solicited from coaches, athletic directors, principals, parents, and students. Recommendations include: (1) Efforts should be made to explore and implement sports that are indigenous to Hawaii, allowing equal access for girls and the physically handicapped; (2) The policy-making structure governing the program should continue with some changes; (3) The state should provide full funding for transportation and compensation for athletic staff salaries; (4) All schools should have certified athletic directors selected by the principlas; and (5) Every high school should have minimum athletic facilities, including: fields for football/soccer, baseball and track; tennis courts; swimming pool; gymnasium; and weight training and wrestling facilities. (FG)

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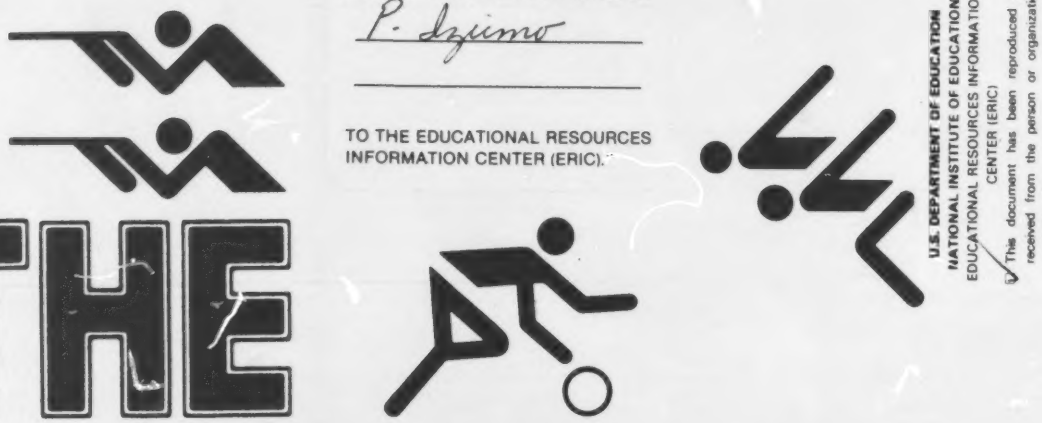

THE ATHLETICS PLAN FOR THE EIGHTIES

OFFICE OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES/OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & STUDENT SERVICES BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION □ STATE OF HAWAII □ RS 81-0824 □ APRIL 1981

FOREWORD

The Athletics Plan for the Eighties has been developed to serve as the foundation for the improvement of interscholastic athletics in Hawaii. The document attempts to identify and address issues and demands that interscholastic athletics will be facing in the 1980 decade.

As a visible and viable part of the educational program, interscholastic athletics plays a major role in developing young athletes as well as in engendering school-community spirit and cooperation. I am confident that this plan will guide the Department in providing an exemplary interscholastic athletics program for our students.

Charles G. Clark
Superintendent

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The State Department of Education wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to the many dedicated individuals and groups whose support and assistance made this document possible. The members of the working and reaction committees provided expertise and support which enabled the Department to complete this difficult and complex task. The Department wishes to acknowledge the many principals, teachers, athletic directors, coaches, students, parents and the following for their efforts:

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THE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

Historical Background

Interscholastic athletics in Hawaii has received different emphases in the course of its development since the early 1900's. It began as a non-curricular activity, later unfolding into an extra-curricular activity and most recently into a curricular activity. Concomitantly, the emphasis of interscholastic athletics shifted from meeting the recreational needs of the community, to an extension of the physical education program, and finally to a distinct program for the physically fit and skilled sportsperson - a program that addressess one of the purposes outlined in the Master Plan for Public Education (1969) and the State Educational Plan (1980) - the acquisition of the skills and attitudes that contribute to the physical well-being of an individual.

With the recognition of interscholastic athletics as an integral part of the educational program, the Department in 1970 developed An Interscholastic Athletics Plan for the Seventies which attempted to provide not only a philosophical base for athletics in education but to outline the administrative and operational arrangements necessary to implement a viable program in all the public high schools.

Although positive steps have been implemented to address many of the issues that were delineated in An Interscholastic Athletics Plan for the Seventies, the program continues to face criticism and problems. Problems ranging from generalized statements about the lack of Department of Education control over athletics to charges of the over-zealousness of coaches have remained.

Still further, the enactment of Title IX (Education Amendments of 1972) and other federal legislation such as Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 have intensified the need to review the interscholastic athletics program and to address basic programmatic concerns to resolve recurring issues and to meet new demands.

Definition of Interscholastic Athletics:

Interscholastic athletics is a voluntary program for students in grades 9-12. The program provides opportunities for students with athletic skills and talents to develop and use these abilities in organized competition with students of similar capabilities from other high schools. The interscholastic athletics program includes team and dual sports of a wide variety to serve both common and specialized needs of students.

When conducted properly, interscholastic athletics can serve as an educational medium through which the optimum growth of physical, mental, emotional, social, and moral values of the participants may be fostered. Through the many arduous practice sessions and the variety of situations that arise during the heat of the contests, the players inevitably experience growth changes both emotionally and physically. To ensure that these changes are educationally desirable, all phases of athletics must be expertly organized and conducted.

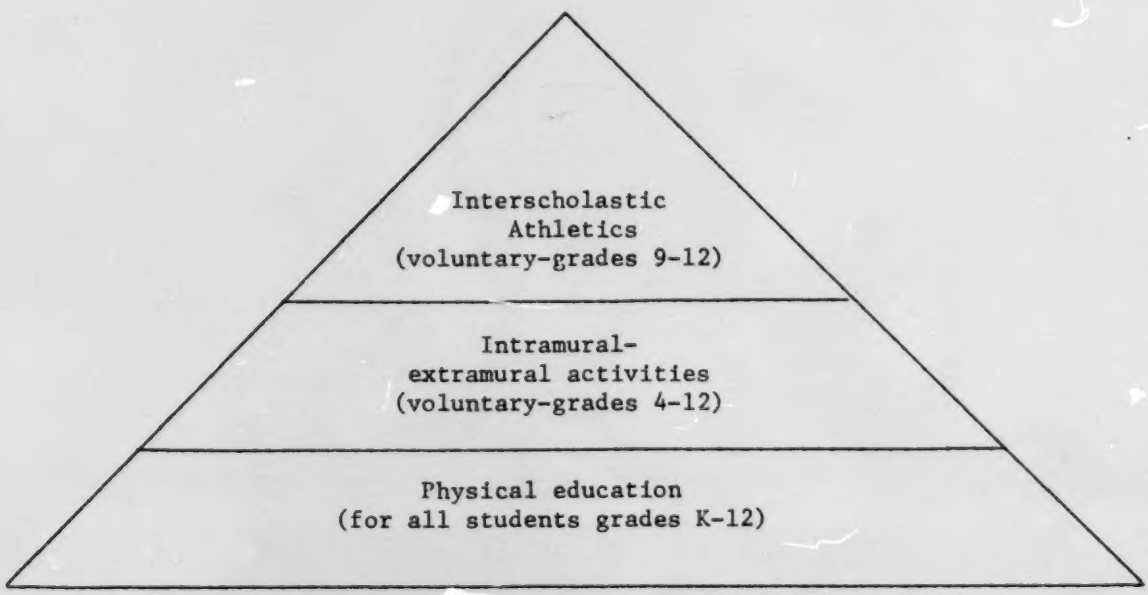
The interscholastic athletics program must be appropriately differentiated from the physical education and voluntary intramural-extramural programs. While all students can benefit from participation in appropriate athletic activities, the nature of the athletic activities, the methodology utilized in presenting them, and the emphasis given to each activity differs in accordance with the abilities of the students for whom the activities are intended.

For example, in physical education in addition to instruction and practice in the fundamental skills of the activities, the students further learn the history, rules, and playing strategies associated with these sports. The students are provided with appropriate sequence and progression in order to obtain specific skills and knowledge from one grade level to the next. Effort

is made to develop in the students a lasting interest and appreciation of the role of athletics in our society.

The intramural-extramural program provides opportunities for students in grades 4-12 to voluntarily practice the knowledge and skills obtained in the physical education program. The program provides the necessary facilities, equipment and personnel at specified hours to enable the students to participate informally during their free time in sports activities of their own choosing. Every effort is extended to make the program as attractive to the student as the interscholastic athletics program. Values of physical growth, sportsmanship, school spirit and loyalty are stressed.

Furthermore, the capabilities, needs and interests of pupils in grades K-12 differ markedly. For this reason, the kinds of athletic activities, the organization and methods used in presenting them, and the emphasis given to each activity should be different. A schema of the relationship among the interscholastic athletics, intramural-extramural and physical education programs is depicted below:



PHILOSOPHY OF THE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS PROGRAM

The interscholastic athletics program provides benefits to two groups of individuals: the athletes who are the actual participants in the sports who can develop as physically fit, skilled competitors in a sport and the student body and community who can build identification and a sense of unity with their respective teams and schools.

The athlete, through participation in interscholastic athletics, develops and maintains physical and mental health and masters the necessary motor and emotional skills that are relevant to each sport. The athletics program thus supports and contributes toward one of the purposes in the Master Plan for Public Education in Hawaii (1969): The development of the fundamental techniques, skills, and attitudes that contribute to the mental, emotional, social, and physical well-being of the individual as an athlete.

More recently, the Hawaii State Plan (1980) has included two (2) policy statements that address the need for athletics. The policies are:

- Support educational programs and activities that enhance personal development, physical fitness, recreation, and cultural pursuits of all groups (Policy: Sec. 21, b (1), p. 33; the Hawaii State Plan) and
- Provide adequate and accessible physical fitness programs to promote the physical and mental well-being of Hawaii's people (Policy: Sec. 23, b (7), p. 34; the Hawaii State Plan).

Additional policy statements relative to the athletics program have been extracted from the State Education Plan (1980). The recommended implementing actions are:

- That the Department of Education continue to prepare a program plan for athletics. This plan shall establish athletics as an integral part of

the curriculum. The plan shall also provide that the Athletics Program be managed and funded in a manner consistent with the control and supervision of all other Departmental Programs. The time frame is 1980 (Athletics, Sec. C, a, p. 80; State Education Plan).

- That the Department of Education take steps to implement the athletics program plan during the period 1981-1989 (Athletics, Sec. C, b, p. 80; State Education Plan).

Interscholastic athletics provides opportunities for athletes to become wholesome individuals with genuine concern for fair play and good sportsmanship. The athlete should be motivated to excel and to seek the attainment of the goals that are being sought. The athlete should possess the ability to act and react with poise and confidence, to control his/her emotional behavior and to accept victory or defeat in a respectable manner.

The Athletics Program addresses itself to the following Foundation Program Objectives and Performance Expectations:

Objective No. 2: Develop Positive Self Image

- uses the process of skills and self appraisal
- extends one's interest, experiences, and relationship outside the immediate social group.
- demonstrates personal behavior that recognizes "human worth and dignity" in relating to others.
- Conforms successfully at specific position or role when participating in physical activities.

Objective No. 5: Develop Physical and Emotional Health

- demonstrates safety procedures and practices
- explores a variety of life-time recreational sport activities.

- evaluates and selects appropriate life-time recreational sports activities to meet own needs, interests and abilities.
- uses skills and knowledge gained in preparing self for participtpion in life-time recreational sports activities.
- knows own movement capabilities and follows a program of activities to attain fitness.

Objective No. 7: Develop a Continually Growing Philosophy such that the Student is Responsible to Self as well as to Others.

- cooperates with others to obtain common objectives.
- observes accepted code of ethics, respecting opponents and officials, controlling emotions and accepting victory and defeat.
- demonstrates sportsmanship by being responsible and sensitive to others when participating in activities.
- involves self and others when considering changes for the mutual benefit of the team.
- seeks alternatives to improve the team effort.

The student body and the community play a vital role in the school interscholastic athletics program by associating and identifying closely with the school and with public education in Hawaii. Pride and support from the student body and community are desirable means of enhancing the status and development of a sound school athletics program. Of course, a cohesive working relationship among the school, student body, and the community is mutually beneficial. The interscholastic athletics program, then, can have a significant impact on the total educational program of the State.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF A PLAN FOR INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS

Goal:

To develop and implement an interscholastic athletics program of the highest quality in the public schools of Hawaii.

Objectives:

1. To define and delineate the relationship among the Board of Education, the Superintendent, the leagues and the Hawaii High School Athletic Association (HHSAA) with regard to the supervision and control of interscholastic athletics.
2. To identify the necessary funding base for the interscholastic athletics program.
3. To secure the needed personnel for the interscholastic athletics program.
4. To insure adequate athletic facilities and game sites to meet physical education, intramural-extramural and interscholastic athletics program needs as well as community needs.
5. To provide a well-rounded interscholastic athletics program for all boys and girls in compliance with Title IX regulations.
6. To explore options for providing interscholastic athletics competitions for the physically handicapped.
7. To explore sports options and offerings indigenous to Hawaii.

CURRENT PROGRAM

Program Description

The current state athletics program is generally successful in its operations and in offering a broad range of athletic competitions. Occasionally, disputes have occurred but are invariably resolved through league policies and regulations. However, there still remains a few issues that need specific clarifications to provide for sound direction and services to prevent unwarranted misunderstandings and criticisms from the public sector. The issues will be discussed within the appropriate categories.

The interscholastic athletics program involves 38 high schools and is designed for students in the ninth through the twelfth grades. The program consists of student athletic competitions in 16 different sports. It helps to develop athletically talented students as well as to build student body and community identity with the school and its endeavors, both athletically and non-athletically.

Program Offerings

The program includes both team and individual sports which are further classified as either contact or non-contact types of activities. Consistent with the needs and interests of the students, each sport may include varsity and/or junior varsity teams. The current program offerings are identified as follows:

Contact Sports	Non-Contact Sports
Baseball	Bowling
Basketball	Cross-Country
Football	Golf
Judo	Riflery
Soccer	Soft-Tennis
Softball	Swimming & Diving
Wrestling	Tennis
	Track
	Volleyball

Canoeing and surfing are being planned for the 1981-83 biennium pending appropriate funding from the State General Funds.

The kinds and numbers of sports a school offers are based on several considerations such as:

a. The number of students interested and able to participate in a sport;

b. The availability of qualified coaches;

c. The availability of adequate playing facilities;

d. The availability of sufficient funds to provide the necessary operating resources such as equipment, supplies and transportation costs; and

e. The availability of equitable competition within the same district or among neighboring districts.

Issues:

1. How can the schools continue to offer a sports program consistent with all students' interests and needs?

2. As we enter a decade of the Hawaii Renaissance, what and how can sports indigenous to Hawaii be implemented as part of the athletics program?

Program Participation and Size

The athletics program consists of 16 interscholastic sports. The male student athletes participate in 15 of these sports and the female student athletes in 12 of them. Schools participate in an average of ten different sports consisting of 25-35 teams. Most sports consist of varsity and junior varsity teams. Presently, there are 364 male varsity teams, 162 male junior varsity teams, 271 female varsity teams and 77 female junior varsity teams participating in a total of 874 teams. These teams perform before a maximum spectator crowd ranging from a few spectators to 25,000 spectators.

Based on the annual participation survey, the total number of participants has increased over the last eight years as follows:

	1972-73	1979-80	Participation Increase
Male	8,931	13,819	4,888
Female	2,309	6,080	3,771
Total	11,240	19,899	8,659

Program Organization

The athletics program is organized by leagues. A league is a voluntary union of several schools in a geographic vicinity for the purpose of competing athletically. The overall administrative authority within a league rests primarily with the school principals who make up the Executive Board of the league. Currently, there are five public school leagues. These five leagues and their member schools also belong to the Hawaii High School Athletic Association (HHSAA), a statewide association established to promote a wholesome and equitable program of interscholastic athletics in Hawaii.

HHSAA also includes the private school league, Interscholastic League of Honolulu (ILH). HHSAA is the body that serves as the link between the National Federation of State High School Associations and the Hawaii athletics program as well as the sanctioning body for inter-school, national and international competitions. The State Association annually conducts State tournaments in the following activities: Bowling (boys and girls), Cross Country (boys and girls), Baseball (boys), Basketball (boys and girls), Golf (boys and girls), Softball (girls), Soccer (boys), Swimming (boys and girls), Tennis (boys and girls), Track (boys and girls), Volleyball (boys and girls), and Wrestling (boys).

HHSAA is currently a quasi-departmental organization in that its office is located in Department of Education facilities and the services of Executive Secretary are assumed by the State Educational Specialist for Athletics who is paid by the State. Yet, all HHSAA matters including program planning and

budgeting are subject only to the HHSAA Executive Board composed of elected principals representing the various leagues. According to the constitution of HHSAA, the Executive Secretary should be appointed by the Executive Board and need not be the State Educational Specialist for Athletics. However, because the organization cannot maintain its financial autonomy, the State Specialist is usually appointed to serve in that capacity. The only paid staff that HHSAA has is a secretary.

The current issue of governance stems from the organizational and constitutional requirements of HHSAA. Under the present constitution, the Executive Board of HHSAA has the authority to appoint the Executive Secretary and control program planning and budgeting. Thus far, the Board has always appointed the Educational Specialist for Athletics as Executive Secretary. The present organizational structure and operations of HHSAA often causes misunderstanding and thus the Department is subjected to public questioning relating to the control of athletics in the state.

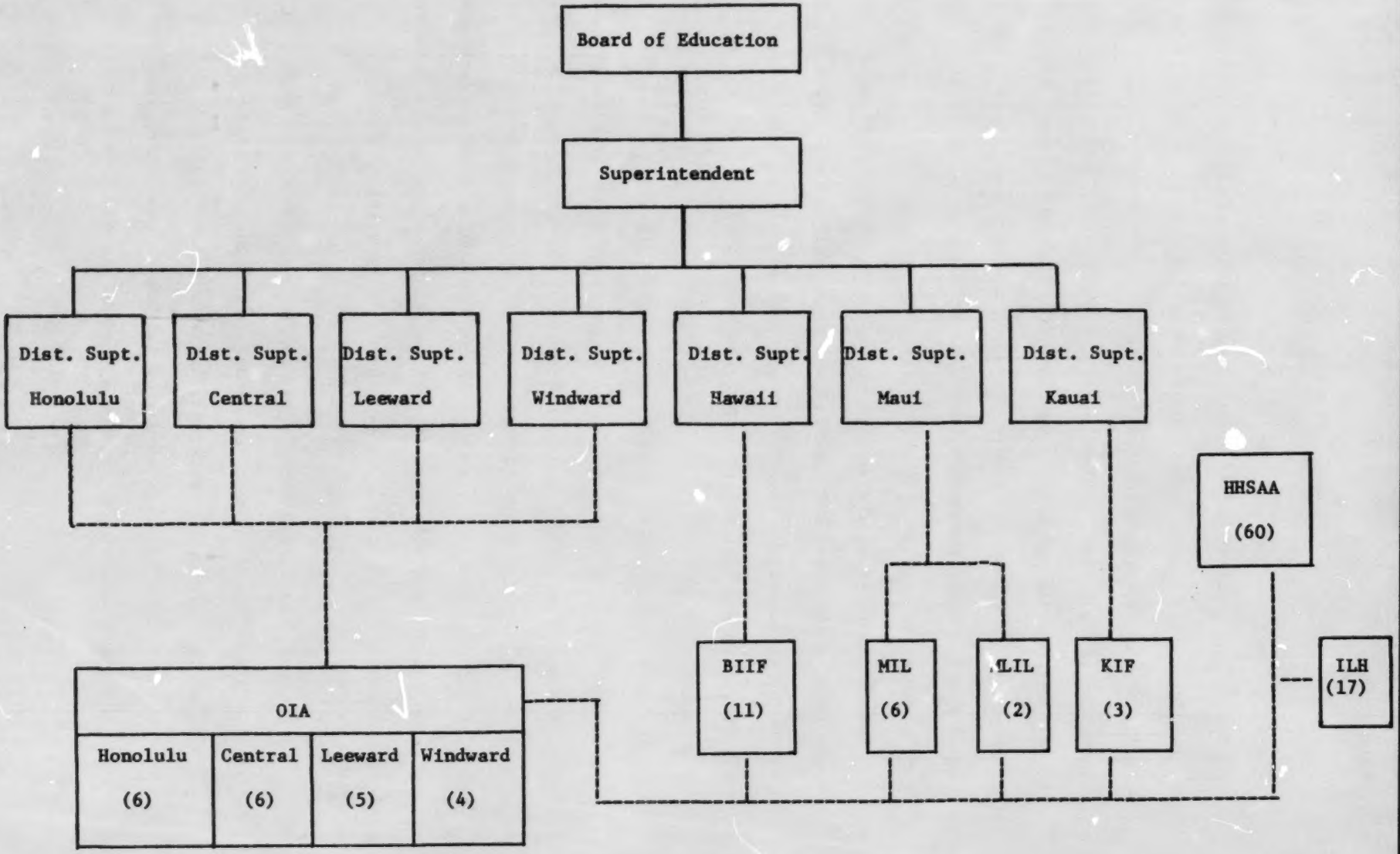
A growing concern is the growth of athletics in the State. As identified earlier, the state athletics program has grown tremendously in the seventies, especially with the emergence and growth of the girls' sports program. This growth is expected to continue in the eighties with emphasis on girls' sports as well as on the implementation of new sports. Hence, the problem of appropriate coordination and supervision of tournaments is becoming a great concern and the issue must be recognized and resolved. Many scheduled state and league tournaments are often conducted concurrently between various sports activities (e.g. soccer- swimming, girls basketball-track, wrestling-boys basketball and other sports). This poses a problem of proper coordination and supervision of tournaments to insure the safety and welfare of the athletes and the public as well. Athletic activities are very visible and elicit public reactions when an event is not coordinated or supervised properly. The Department has been

frequently criticized when an athletic event created riots or confusion. With the mounting concerns, more supervision must be rendered in aiding the Executive Secretaries of HHSAA and the various leagues to insure well conducted tournaments and activities.

Issues:

1. Should governance of the athletics program continue under the present organizational and constitutional requirements of the leagues and HHSAA?
2. Should the HHSAA Executive Board have the authority to appoint the Executive Secretary and control program planning and budgeting?
3. Should the HHSAA Executive Secretary appointee also be the State Educational Specialist in Athletics for the Department?
4. How can the many concurrent tournaments be coordinated and supervised to insure the safety and welfare of the athletes, students and public?

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Program Finances

The interscholastic athletics program is presently funded through State General funds and special funds. State General funds are used to provide full subsidy for salaries of athletic directors and coaches and partial subsidy for transportation, supplies, and equipment costs. Special funds are used to absorb the rest of the transportation, supplies, and equipment costs. Gate receipts from boys' football and basketball games are the main sources of revenue of the special funds. Other sources include sale of activity books, concessions, fund-raising and advertising.

Monies generated by the leagues and schools are administered and managed by the leagues and schools. Most leagues pool their gate receipts and later distribute pre-determined shares to the member schools. Other leagues do not pool their receipts but instead permit the host school to keep all the revenues for a game.

The inflationary costs of implementing and maintaining the athletics program are burdening many schools. Air transportation costs have nearly doubled during the past several years. Gasoline and ground transportation costs have also risen and inflation has further increased the cost of sports equipment and supplies. Public demand for more girls and new sports programs have also had impact on the present program. In addition to the rising costs, gate receipts have decreased due to television and its other sports features.

Issues:

1. Should the State absorb total funding for the school athletics program?
2. Proportionately, what percentage should the State absorb for the athletics program (salaries, transportation, equipment and supplies)? (Currently the State's subsidy is 100% for salaries, about 20% for transportation, and 12% for equipment and supplies cost.)

Facilities

Games and tournaments of the current interscholastic athletics program are conducted at various sites such as school athletic facilities, City and County facilities, State facilities including the Aloha Stadium and the University of Hawaii and at times at military facilities. There is no public high school with complete athletic facilities to accommodate all of the 16 sports included in the athletics program. Therefore, game sites are selected depending on the specific sport a school can accommodate. For example, if School X has a regulation swimming pool, major swimming meets are held at School X for league meets and State tournaments.

Issue:

1. What should constitute minimum athletic facilities for each high school?
2. Should we build district "game sites" facilities?

Personnel

School athletic directors are selected by the principal from the school teaching staff. Currently, the duties and responsibilities of an athletic director (AD) are carried out after the regular school hours for which each AD is compensated $1,040 annually. The athletic directors have noted that they spend at least five hours per day after school plus weekends and holidays to fulfill their responsibilities. Coaches are also selected from within the teaching staff whenever possible. However, it has been difficult to find qualified coaches for the various sports among the teaching staff and schools have had to seek coaches from within the community. Of course, even then, qualified coaches sometimes cannot be found. A typical school can be expected to field between 25-35 athletic teams. This means that at least 25-35 head coaches are also needed. The number of assistant coaches will vary from sport to sport according to the availability of coaching personnel within the school and community.

Issues:

1. How can we obtain enough qualified coaches to implement the athletics program?
2. How can more staff personnel be encouraged to qualify and participate as athletic coaches?

Summary

The number of male and female participants has nearly doubled over the last eight years. There is little question that interscholastic athletics has grown and expanded through the Seventies. The subsequent portions of this document attempt to address ways in which the athletics program can be further developed into a viable and exemplary program for the Eighties.

THE EXEMPLARY INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS PROGRAM

In seeking answers to the issues which have been raised and in determining the bases for an exemplary interscholastic athletics program, reactions to a set of positions were solicited from coaches, athletic directors, principals, parents and students. The positions, some of which were extracted from the Athletics Master Plan for the Seventies, included the following:

1. The interscholastic athletics program in every high school should attempt to provide activities in both team and individual events in the following sports:

Contact Sports	Non-Contact Sports
Baseball	Bowling
Basketball	Cross Country
Football	Golf
Judo	Riflery
Soccer	Soft-Tennis
Softball	Swimming & Diving
Wrestling	Tennis
	Track
	Volleyball

2. The interscholastic athletics program should be directly supervised and controlled by the Board of Education and the Superintendent.
3. Every high school should be equipped with adequate athletic facilities which include a minimum of football/soccer field, baseball field, softball field, track oval, swimming pool, tennis courts, gymnasium, softball field, rifle range, wrestling field and weight lifting room.
4. The interscholastic athletics program should be dual based in funding--that is, total State funding for athletic personnel and transportation and partial subsidy for equipment and supply costs. The difference in operating costs for equipment and supplies should be absorbed by school trust funds.

5. First priority should be given to staff members in the selection of coaches to maximize the total educational benefits of athletics.
6. The intramural-extramural program should be an integral part of the physical education program at the intermediate and elementary school levels.
7. All coaches should be selected on the basis of their understanding of the place of athletics in the school curriculum, first aid training, knowledge of motor skill techniques and rules and regulations associated with the given sport.

The reactions and comments received were used to validate these positions which in turn were used to serve as the foundation for planning the interscholastic athletics program for the eighties.

Program Offerings and Participation

The interscholastic athletics program in every high school should attempt to offer athletic activities in team and individual sports. The program offerings should include activities from the following categories:

Contact Sports	Non-Contact Sports
Baseball	Bowling
Basketball	Cross-Country
Football	Golf
Judo	Riflery
Soccer	Soft-Tennis
Softball	Swimming & Diving
Wrestling	Tennis
	Track
	Volleyball

In addition with the rejuvenation of Hawaiian history and culture, the inclusion of sports indigenous to Hawaii should be explored for possible implementation in the interscholastic athletics program. This means that above and beyond canoeing and surfing, Hawaiian sports should be researched and analyzed for their adaptability and/or appropriateness for interscholastic athletics.

For the physically handicapped students, possibilities of adapted sports should be explored. Even if on a small scale only, that is inter-district events rather than inter-school events, options should be considered for the physically handicapped.

Support Services such as cheerleaders, songleaders, and pep squads should also be provided equitably to all teams within the school.

Every effort should be made to offer the girls the same sport opportunities the boys have enjoyed in terms of numbers of sports, numbers of teams and levels of competition.

Criteria for the selection of interscholastic sports offerings should include the following:

a. Willingness of students to participate in a sport;

b. Availability of sufficient funds for supplies, equipment and operating costs;

c. Availability of qualified coaches and equitable compensation of salaries;

d. Availability of facilities; and

e. Availability of equitable competition in the same district or in neighboring districts.

It is anticipated that the number of participants will increase at an annual growth of three (3) per cent for the girls and one (1) per cent for the

boys within the decade. The projected total of participants within the ten year period is as follows:

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Boys	13,957	14,096	14,236	14,378	15,520	15,675	15,831	15,987	16,145	16,306
Girls	6,262	6,459	6,652	7,056	7,267	7,485	7,709	7,940	8,178	8,423
Total	20,219	20,555	20,888	21,434	22,787	23,160	23,540	23,927	24,323	24,729

Total participation increase from 1980-1990

Boys = 2,349
Girls = 2,161
Total = 4,510

Governance

As an integral part of the educational program, the athletics program must be under the purview of the Board of Education and the Superintendent. The Board and the Superintendent must assure statewide program planning, development, budgeting, implementation and evaluation support. The State Educational Specialists in athletics are responsible for providing that support. The Board and the Superintendent must also assure through monitoring that the overall athletic organization (the leagues) and the implementation of athletic competitions are consistent with Departmental rules and regulations.

1. Leagues

The day to day administrative operations of the leagues are delegated to the leagues in order to facilitate participation and competition by the students. Leagues are voluntary unions of several schools in a geographic vicinity for the purpose of facilitating athletic competitions. The leagues should be headed by an Executive Secretary (part or full-time) depending on league size. A full discussion of the Executive Secretaries positions will be included in the section on Personnel.

2. State Association

The Hawaii High School Athletic Association (HHSAA) is an affiliate of the National Federation of State High School Associations established to promote a wholesome and equitable program of interscholastic athletics in the State of Hawaii. All public school leagues and the private school league belong to HHSAA which is the sanctioning body for all inter-school, national and international competitions and coordinates all State Championships.

Unlike some state organizations on the mainland that operate independently on self-generated budgets ranging from 1 million to 1.5 million dollars, the size and scope of HHSAA does not permit it such independence. Therefore, HHSAA will receive in-kind support from the Department--office space, utilities, and personnel support. One of the major functions and responsibilities of the State Educational Specialist for Athletics is to serve as the Executive Secretary for HHSAA. The duties and responsibilities of the HHSAA Executive Secretary are displayed as Attachment II.

Funding

The interscholastic athletics program funding base is a dual-based one - that is, the programs should continue to be funded in part by State General Funds and in part by gate receipts and revenues generated by the athletic competitions. This dual-based funding recognizes the reality that State funds alone cannot meet the program's financial needs and at the same time, attempts to reduce the need to conduct fund-raising activities on a school-by-school basis. With the anticipated expansion of the athletics program, State funds must be provided for the full funding for transportation and salaries of all athletics personnel and for partial subsidy of the equipment and supplies cost.

Even today, the total cost for equipment and supplies is about two million

dollars which is being absorbed by State funds (12%) and special funds (fund-raising, gate receipts, concessions, sale of athletic booklets, etc.).

Due to the inflationary costs of transportation and equipment and supplies, schools should be provided with assistance from the State to implement new sports or additional teams to meet the demands and interests of the student body and community. Appropriate funding must be provided by the State to maintain the athletics program at the highest level of participation and competition. Hence the state should absorb approximately 40% of equipment and supplies. There should also be annual 10% increases to compensate for the inflationary costs of equipment and supplies.

The Department should absorb total funding for the salaries of athletic directors as part-time or full-time professional personnel as well as maintain compensation of coaches at the maximum approved compensation rate. The athletic directors and coaches compensation plan must be continually up-dated to close the gap between the existing schedules developed in 1968 and the current economic and wage conditions.

School athletic trust funds should be used for equipment and supplies costs not covered by State funds. This contribution is expected to be about 60% of the total equipment and supplies costs or $800,000 based on 1979 figures. This will greatly reduce the burden on the community for fund-raising activities.

The leagues are recommended to use the pooling concept whenever feasible. Gate receipts generated by the leagues and schools may be pooled and placed in an Athletic Trust Fund from which schools can be granted pre-determined shares.

Personnel

To establish a sound athletics program, it is imperative that the program be conducted by athletic directors, coaches, trainers and other athletic personnel who are competent and knowledgeable in their respective areas of responsibilities in athletics.

1. Athletic Directors

All schools should have an athletic director but since the size and range of athletics programs vary among the public high schools in Hawaii, undoubtedly, all schools will not require a full-time certificated athletic director's position. Schools with an athletics program of less than 16 teams (varsity, junior varsity) should have a part-time athletic director assigned to them. School programs that exceed 16 or more teams (varsity, junior varsity) should be provided a full-time athletic director. Schools with 16 or more teams reflect participation in all or most of the 16 competitive sports. The average cost for athletic directors on an annual basis is as follows:

Athletic Directors:

34 Full-time Positions @ $16,000 annually (based on schools with 16 or more teams)	$544,000
4 Part-time Positions @ $8,000 annually (based on schools with less than 16 teams)	32,000
Total	$576,000

Note: Above salary figures are based on teachers (Class IV) with five years of Departmental experience and service.

The school athletic director shall be selected by the respective school principal as a regular staff member. Under the direct supervision of the principal, the athletic director provides the leadership that is essential in the promotion of a sound athletics program for the school. The athletic director is directly responsible for the organization and function of all phases of the athletics program within its league and non-league activities. The role of the athletic director is vital and all inclusive as the athletic director strives to build

a program that fits the educational needs of the students and also meets the desires and demands of the community. The athletic director's duties and responsibilities are appended as Attachment III.

2. Coaches

Coaches for the various sports should be selected from among the school staff whenever possible. Recruitment and selection of coaches from within the staff maximizes the total educational benefits which should accrue from the reinforcement of a coach's presence on campus--the closeness in terms of relationship, communication, identity and loyalties to the school academic and activities program which will enhance the internal morale and support among coaching personnel within the school. An Affirmative Action Plan must be also implemented in hiring the best person possible.

3. Trainers

A trainer should be hired for each public high school to alleviate some of the tasks for the coaches relative to the prevention and care of athletic injuries. The trainer must organize and conduct a comprehensive program in the prevention and care of athletic injuries, preferably under the supervision or direction of a physician. Athletic trainers authorized to practice may include faculty and staff members who are certified by the National Trainers Association or who have interest and qualifying experiences in the prevention and care of injuries, and students or adults working under the direct supervision of a registered physical therapist. The average cost for the trainer's annual salary

range is depicted as follows:

34 Full-time Positions @ $12,000 annually (figure based on beginning teacher's salary; for schools with 16 or more teams)	$408,000
4 Part-time Positions @ $6,000 annually (figure based on 1/2 of beginning teacher's salary; for schools with less than 16 teams)	24,000
Total	$432,000

4. League Executive Secretaries

Each league should be headed by an Executive Secretary (part or full-time depending on league size) who shall be an employee of the Department of Education and also a professional educator thoroughly familiar with the rules, regulations and policies of the Department. The Oahu Interscholastic Association (OIA) currently with 21 schools in its league should be provided with a full-time Executive Secretary. Big Island Interscholastic Federation (BIIF) and Maui Interscholastic League (MIL) currently with ten and six teams in their leagues respectively should be provided with half-time positions. Kauai Interscholastic Federation (KIF) with three schools may require a one-third time position. The Executive Secretary should be recommended by the principals of member schools and District Superintendent(s) with the appointment made by the Superintendent and Board of Education. The Executive Secretaries are accountable to the Superintendent or his/her designee. The Executive Secretary shall facilitate the administration of the rules and regulations as adopted by the respective leagues. The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Secretary are displayed as Attachment IV.

GENERAL FUNDS FOR ATHLETICS PROGRAM - TEN YEAR FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

	Projection Cost FY 81-82	FY 82-83	Biennial Cost	Projection Cost FY 83-84	FY 84-85	Biennial Cost	Projection Cost FY 85-86	FY 86-87	Biennial Cost	Projection Cost FY 87-88	FY 88-89	Biennial Cost	Projection Cost FY 89-90	FY 90-91	Biennial Cost
Current Services															
Salaries: Athletic Directors and Coaches	$1,032,800	$1,137,420	$2,170,220	$1,454,850	$1,463,550	$2,918,400	$1,504,850	$1,654,500	$3,159,350	$1,755,100	$1,810,000	$3,565,100	$1,855,000	$1,954,500	$3,809,500
League Exec. Sec. Neighbor Islands	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000
Other Current Services															
Transportation	108,669	115,189	223,858	200,000	212,000	412,000	250,000	265,000	515,000	315,000	333,000	648,000	425,000	450,500	875,500
Equipment and Supplies	109,180	115,730	224,910	200,000	212,000	412,000	250,000	265,000	515,000	335,500	355,630	691,130	460,000	487,600	947,600
TOTAL COST	$1,255,149	$1,372,839	$2,627,988	$1,859,350	$1,892,050	$3,751,400	$2,009,350	$2,189,000	$3,198,350	$2,410,100	$2,503,130	$4,913,230	$2,744,500	$2,897,100	$5,641,600

*Indicates salary raises for athletic directors and coaches.
NOTE: Second fiscal year's cost based on 6% inflationary factors. Total Ten Year Projections Cost = $20,132,568

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ATHLETICS PROGRAM - TEN YEAR FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS BASED ON EXEMPLARY PROGRAM

	Projection Cost FY 81-82	82-83	Biennial Cost	Projection Cost FY 83-84	84-85	Biennial Cost	Projection Cost FY 85-86	86-87	Biennial Cost	Projection Cost FY 87-88	88-89	Biennial Cost	Projection Cost FY 89-90	90-91	Biennial Cost
Salaries															
Athletic Directors:															
Full-time positions	$ 544,000	$ 561,000	$1,105,000	$ 578,000	$ 595,000	$1,173,000	$ 612,000	$ 629,000	$1,241,000	$ 646,000	$ 663,000	$1,309,000	$ 680,000	$ 697,000	$1,377,000
Half-time positions	32,000	34,000	66,000	36,000	38,000	74,000	40,000	42,000	82,000	44,000	46,000	90,000	48,000	50,000	98,000
Coaches Positions	993,280	1,097,900	2,091,180	1,415,330	1,424,030	2,839,360	1,465,330	1,614,980	3,080,310	1,715,580	1,770,480	3,486,060	1,815,480	1,914,980	3,730,460
League Exec. Sec. Neighbor Islands	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,500	4,500	9,000
Trainers:															
Full-time positions	408,000	425,000	833,000	442,000	459,000	901,000	476,000	493,000	969,000	510,000	527,000	1,037,000	527,000	544,000	1,071,000
Half-time positions	24,000	26,000	50,000	28,000	30,000	58,000	32,000	34,000	66,000	36,000	38,000	74,000	38,000	40,000	78,000
Transportation	108,669	115,189	223,858	200,000	212,000	412,000	250,000	265,000	515,000	315,000	333,000	648,000	425,000	450,500	875,500
Equipment & Supplies	109,180	115,730	224,910	200,000	212,000	412,000	250,000	265,000	515,000	335,500	355,630	691,130	460,000	487,600	947,600
TOTAL COST	$2,223,629	$2,379,319	$4,602,948	$2,903,830	$2,974,520	$5,878,360	$3,129,830	$3,347,480	$6,477,310	$3,606,580	$3,737,610	$7,344,190	$3,997,980	$4,188,580	$8,186,560

NOTE: Total Ten Year Projection Cost = $32,489,368
Facility cost projections are not included in this chart (see pages 27-29).
Athletic trust fund portions of about $800,000 annually are not included in this chart.

Facilities

In order to offer a sound athletics program, the Department should attempt to provide every high school with a minimum athletic facility which includes a football/soccer field, baseball field, track oval, softball field, swimming pool, tennis courts, gymnasium, weight training room and wrestling facilities. Individual school needs to meet this minimum facility standards are appended as Attachment VI. The facilities thrust for the 80's should also adhere to the concept of optimum maintenance and utilization of athletic facilities now in our high schools. Rather than only building new facilities, every effort should be made to restore and maintain our existing facilities. In this way, designation of game sites can be continued depending on the sport(s) a school can accommodate and the State can be spared from mounting CIP costs. The game site facilities are displayed on Attachment VII.

The priorities for facility needs and their cost projections are depicted as follows:

Priority 1:

Gymnasium for every high school (planning and construction per unit).

Construction Cost	$1,656,000
Escalation 27%	447,000
	$2,103,000
Estimated Total Project Cost	$2,387,000

Priority 2:

Annual repair and maintenance of athletic facilities that are presently being utilized as "game sites." (Designation of priorities for repair and maintenance must be consistent with Districts' needs and preferences.)

Estimated Annual Projected Cost	$1,500,000

Priority 3:

Building new and minimum athletics facilities (Prioritization in construction of facilities must be consistent with Districts' needs and preferences.)

Football Field	
Field	$ 320,000
Grassing	40,000
Misc. equipment and interior fence	10,000
Toilet and misc. bldg. areas	132,192
Site Preparation	22,032
Fencing (6')	45,000
Lighting	300,000
Construction Cost	$ 869,224
Escalation 27%	234,776
Escalated Construction Cost	$1,104,000
Sprinkler System	80,000
Estimated Total Project Cost including Contingency Design, Inspection etc.	$1,280,000

5000 Seat Bleachers Escalated Construction Cost	Total Project Cost
Type (1) Concrete, free standing 5000 seats	$1,176,000
Type (2) Concrete, on sloping ground 5000 seats	989,000
Type (3) Steel & Wood 5000 seats	747,000

Note: Project Cost includes Contingency, Design, Inspection and 2% works of Arts and Landscaping.

Track Oval (superimposed on existing football field area)	
Concrete Curbing	$ 22,500
Cinder Path	60,000
Construction Cost	82,500
Escalation 27%	22,500
Escalated Construction Cost	$ 105,000
Estimated Total Project Cost	$ 139,000

Equipment and Special Surfaced Areas as well as cages of pits are separate (not included in above) $15,000 for equip. + $15,000 for special areas $30,000

Baseball Field	
Field	$ 264,616
Grassing	33,077
Backstop	9,600
4' high fence	6,400
Construction Cost	$ 313,693
Escalation 27%	86,307
Escalated Construction Cost	$ 400,000
Estimated Total Project Cost	$ 478,000
Softball Backstop	$ 8,000
Swimming Pool (25 meter pool)	
Construction Cost	$1,474,837
Escalation 27%	398,163
Escalated Construction Cost	$1,873,000
Estimated Total Project Cost	$2,134,000
Tennis Courts	
Site Preparation	$ 77,760
Paved Floor	25,920
Topping & Striping	17,280
Fencing 12' high	13,200
Construction Cost	$ 134,160
Escalation 27%	36,840
Escalated Construction Cost	$ 171,000
Estimated Total Project Cost	$ 215,000
Electrical	$ 100,000
Rifle Range (92' wide x 70' long)	
Target Area	$ 4,416
Open Range Area	13,800
Firing Deck Area	6,624
Walls	12,280
Metal Plate	7,360
Firing Deck Building	35,328
Toilets and Storage	25,788
Construction Cost	$ 105,596
Escalation 27%	28,404
Estimated Total Project Cost	$ 173,000
Total Priority 3 Costs:	$5,274,000

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 80's

In order to provide for an interscholastic athletics program that addresses the needs and interests of students in the public high schools, the following recommendations are offered for the attention and consideration by the Superintendent and the Board of Education:

PROGRAM OFFERINGS

It is recommended that:

1. All schools continue to evaluate their interscholastic athletics programs and attempt to provide individual and team athletic activities for both girls and boys;
2. Efforts be made to explore and implement sports indigenous to Hawaii and athletic competitions for the physically handicapped; and
3. An equitable girls' and boys' athletic program be realized by end of the 1980 decade.

GOVERNANCE

It is recommended that:

1. The Board of Education and the Superintendent continue to exercise authority and control of athletics through their policies and regulations and program monitoring and review;
2. The day to day administrative operations of the leagues and HHSAA continue to be handled by the leagues and HHSAA: and
3. The Constitution and Bylaws of the leagues and HHSAA be amended as necessary to reflect the Board of Education and the Superintendent's authority and control of the interscholastic athletics program.

FUNDING

It is recommended that:

1. The State provide full funding for transportation and total compensation for athletic directors' and coaches' salaries with flexibility in salary increases based on legislative or negotiated action;
2. An annual 10 per cent increase in current general funds be sought to subsidize inflationary athletic equipment and supplies costs; and
3. School Athletic Trust Funds continue to absorb a major portion of equipment and supplies costs.

PERSONNEL

It is recommended that:

1. All schools have an athletic director, full-time or part-time depending on the size and range of the athletics program;
2. The athletic director be a certificated staff member selected by the principal;
3. Coaches be selected from the school staff whenever possible;
4. A trainer be provided and compensated by the Department for all schools with an athletic program; and
5. All public school leagues be headed by an Executive Secretary (part or full-time depending on league size) who shall be a professional educator employed by the Department of Education.

FACILITIES

It is recommended that:

1. Every high school be provided with minimum facilities which includes a football/soccer field, baseball field, track oval, swimming pool, softball field, tennis courts, gymnasium, weight training and wrestling facilities.

CURRENT ATHLETIC POLICY AND REGULATIONS

The current athletics program is based on the following policy and regulations of the School Code, Student Series:

Intramural, extramural, and interscholastic athletics shall be an integral part of the foundation curricular program of the Department of Education and shall be subject to the policies and regulations established by the Board of Education and the Superintendent.

Athletics Regulations #2610.1 (Student Series):

1. Public high schools may have a comprehensive intramural, extramural, and interscholastic athletics program.
2. The elementary and intermediate schools' athletic program shall be confined to intramurals and extramurals. A ninth grade student in a public school may participate in high school interscholastic competition if he is selected by the high school of his attendance district and he meets all other eligibility requirements.
3. Any student, coach, other official, or employee who keeps any active acquaintance with professional gamblers shall be removed from participation in interscholastic athletics immediately.
4. Trips for athletic competition to the Mainland and to foreign countries shall be subject to review and approval by the District Superintendent, the Superintendent, and the Board of Education.
5. Public high schools may participate in interisland athletic contests upon receipt of proper approval by the principal. The Department shall regulate the number of faculty members who may accompany the contestants on regular school days.

6. Public high schools may join a conference, association, or league which is for the purpose of promoting sports for the adoption of rules and regulations for the conduct of interscholastic athletic events provided that:

   a. The Board of Education approves public school membership;

   b. The constitution or bylaws provides for the superintendent or his designated representative to be an ex-officio member of its governing body;

   c. The constitution or bylaws provides for the district superintendent or his designated representative to be an ex-officio member of the league in which the high schools under his jurisdiction compete;

   d. The constitution or bylaws provides that no decision contrary to the Department's policies and regulations may be made.

In addition, the athletic program is subject to other Department of Education rules, policies and regulations as they apply to athletics. The following is a listing of those rules, policies and regulations more commonly applied to athletics:

1. Student Accident Insurance - Regulations #4220 (Student Series) and Rule 38.

2. Medical Examination and Immunization Requirements - Regulations #4240.1 (Student Series).

3. Student Travel - Policy #4420 and Regulations #4420.1 (Student Series).

4. Compensation for Coaching Athletics - Regulation #5204 (Certificated Personnel Series).

ATTACHMENT II

HHSAA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The HHSAA Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the following:

1. Managing HHSAA finances as directed by the Executive Board.
2. Preparing an annual budget and a financial report.
3. Conducting all State tournaments including scheduling, selecting host schools, tournament sites, evaluation, etc.
4. Managing all logistics at the State tournaments to insure their smooth, effective conduct.
5. Serving as liaison between HHSAA and the National Federation.
6. Handling all HHSAA correspondence and communication including contact with the news media.
7. Carrying out all other duties as directed by the Executive Board of HHSAA.

THE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Administers an average of 25-35 boys and girls teams.
2. Prepares budget and manages the accounts for all school athletic funds.
3. Assumes responsibility for inventory and storage of all athletic equipment and supplies.
4. Recommends selection of all coaches to principal and annually evaluates each of their performances upon completion of the sport season. The number of coaches can range from 25-35 people.
5. Supervises and prepares all game sites for contests that are held at host school.
6. Assume sport advisorship and serves as tournament director when conducting state tournament.
7. Coordinates athletic activities with the Physical Education Department and Student Council whenever programming, promotional activities or use of facilities are concerned.
8. Coordinates the administrative details such as insurance, physical examination, eligibility lists, awards, athletic assemblies, fund-raising activities, and survey reports which are generally performed without clerical assistance.
9. Prepares information for release to the news, radio, and T.V. media upon receiving approval from the principal.
10. Arranges, plans and supervises all athletic trips for inter-island, national and international contests.
11. Orients all coaches regarding their roles and responsibilities to the athletes, school staff, and community.

Note: The Athletic Director's Manual developed by the Honolulu District Office (1980) is an excellent resource.

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Executive Secretary in cooperation with the League Advisory Council shall be responsible for the following:

1. Managing league financial accounts.
2. Preparing budgets for league game expenses.
3. Developing the league schedule including site selection.
4. Conducting liaison work with officials, schools, coaches, and HHSAA.
5. Handling all league correspondence, league records, and public relations.
6. Registering contest officials.
7. Interpreting rules and regulations and settling disputes between member schools.
8. Recommending rules and regulations for approval and implementation.
9. Specifying the number and kinds of sports allowable.
10. Establishing eligibility regulations of contestants and officials.
11. Establishing other regulations and procedures concerning matters such as safety, awards, in-service clinics, etc.

ATTACHMENT V

MINIMUM ATHLETIC FACILITY STANDARDS

LEAGUES & SCHOOLS	STADIUM			GYMNASIUM					POOLS									
	Lights	Bleachers	Restrooms	Lockers	Lights	Showers	Bleachers	Restrooms	Lights	Bleachers	Track Oval	Softball Diamond	Tennis Courts	Rifle Range	Baseball Diamond	Weight Training Room	Wrestling	FACILITY UTILIZATION
OIA				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	●	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Aiea									X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	Stadium
Campbell	X	●	●				●		X	X				X		●	X	Football
Castle	X	X	X									X			X	●	X	Soccer
Farrington		●	●						X	X		X			X	●	X	Track
Kahuku			●						X	X	●	X	●	X		X		
Kailua	X	X	X							●		X		X			●	
Kaimuki	X	X	X									X	●	X			X	Gymnasium
Kaiser	●	●	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Basketball
Kalani	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Gymnastics
Kalaheo	X	X	X						X	X	●	X			X	●		Volleyball
Leilehua									X	X		X			X			Judo
McKinley	X	X	X						X	X		X						Wrestling
Mililani				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	●	X	
Moanalua		●	●						X	X							X	Pool
Nanakuli			X						X	X		X		X	X			Swimming
Pearl City	X	X	X						X	X		X		X		●		Water Polo
Radford	●	●	X						X	X		X		X				
Roosevelt		●					●				●	X	X	X	X		X	Courts
Waialua	●								X	X		X		X	X			Tennis
Waianae												X		X	X	●	●	Soft-Tennis
Waipahu		●							X	X				X		●		
BIIF																		
Hilo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Honokaa									X	X				X		●	X	
Kau	X	X	X						X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Kohala									X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Konawaena									X	X		X		X			X	
Laupahoehoe	X	X	X						X	X		X		X		X	X	
Pahoa	X	X	X						X	X				X		X	X	
Waiakea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X			X	
MIL																		
Baldwin	X	X	X						X	X		X		X			X	
Hana	X	X	X						X	X				X		X	X	
Lahainaluna	X	X	X						X	X		X		X	X		X	
Maui	X	X	X						X	X		X		X			X	
MLIL																		
Lanai									X	X		X		X		X	X	
Molokai									X	X		X		X		X	X	
KIF																		
Kapaa							●		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Kauai							●		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Waimea	X	X	X				●		X	X	●	X		X		●	X	

X = Reflects school needs for minimum athletic facility standards
● = Reflects inadequate athletic facilities.

ATHLETIC FIELD & FACILITIES UTILIZED FOR INTERSCHOLASTIC GAME SITES

District	Football & Track Fields	Softball & Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Wrestling Basketball Volleyball Gymnasium	Golf Course	Tennis Court	Bowling Alley	Cross Country Course	Rifle Range
Honolulu	Farrington* Kaimuki* Kaiser Kalani* McKinley* Roosevelt Stadium	Farrington* Kaimuki Kaiser Kalani* McKinley Roosevelt Stadium	Farrington Kaimuki Kaiser Kalani McKinley Roosevelt Stadium	Farrington Kaimuki Kaiser Kalani University	Farrington Kaimuki Kaiser Kalani McKinley Roosevelt NBC*	Ala Wai Pali Waialae Oahu Cntry Club Kuilima	Kaiser Farrington County Facility	Kalihi Kam Waialae	Pali Course Waialua High	Farrington Roosevelt
Central	Aiea Leilehua Mililani Moanalua Radford Waialua Stadium	Aiea Rec** Moanalua Radford Waialua Rec* Wah. Rec* Stadium	Aiea Leilehua Moanalua Radford Mililani Waialua Stadium	Aiea Rec* Mililani Rec* University	Aiea Rec Leilehua Wahiawa Rec* Moanalua Radford Waialua NBC*	Ala Wai Pali Mililani Haw.Cntry Club Kuilima	Aiea Rec* Mililani Red* Moanalua Radford Waialua Rec*	Aiea Pearl City Kalihi	Waialua High Pali Course	Leilehua
Leeward	Campbell Hanakuli Waianae Waipahu Stadium	Ewa Rec** Waianae Int. Waipahu Stadium	Campbell Waianae Waipahu Nanakuli Stadium	Ewa Rec* University	Campbell Waianae Waipahu Nanakuli	Ala Wai Makalena Pali Haw.Cntry Club Mililani Kuilima Makaha	Ewa Rec* Waipahu Waianae	Pearl City Aiea	Waialua High Pali Course	Pearl City
Windward	Castle Kahuku Kailua Stadium	Castle Kailua Stadium	Castle Kailua Kahuku Stadium	University	Castle Kahuku Kailua NBC*	Ala Wai Kahuku Kuilima Pali	Castle Kailua Kahuku Kalaheo	Windward	Waialua High Pali Course	None
	*Track only	*Softball only **C&C Facilities		*C&C Facilities	*Basketball only C&C Facilities		*C&C Facilities			

District	Football & Track Fields	Softball & Baseball Field	Soccer Field	Swimming Pool	Wrestling Basketball Volleyball Gymnasium	Golf Course	Tennis Court	Bowling Alley	Cross County Course	Rifle Range
Hawaii	Honokaa Kohala Konawaena Hoolulu Sports Complex*	Honokaa Kau-Pahala Konawaena Laupahoehoe Pahoa Waiakea Hoolulu Sports Complex*	Waiakea St.Anthony Hoolulu Sports Complex*	Hoolulu Sports Complex	Honokaa Kau-Pahala Kohala Laupahoehoe Pahoa Waiakea Hoolulu Sports Complex*	Hilo Municipal Keahou	Hilo Honokaa Kau-Pahala Konawaena Laupahoehoe Waiakea Hoolulu Sports Complex*	Hilo Bowl	Hilo Municipal	None
Maui	Lahainaluna Kahului Fairground*	Baldwin Maui Kahului Fair-ground*	Kahului Fair-ground* Wailuku Sports Complex*	Kahului Fair-ground* Wailuku Sports Complex*	Lahainaluna Maui Lanai Molokai Wailuku Sports Complex*	Waiehu	Lahainaluna Maui Lanai Molokai Wailuku Sports Complex*	Aloha Bowl	Waiehu Course	None
Kauai	Kapaa** Kauai** Kauai County Complex*	Isenberg* Kauai County Complex*	Isenberg* Kauai County Complex*	Kauai County Complex*	Kapaa Kauai Waimea	Wailua Course	Kapaa Kauai Waimea	Ala Moana Echo Bowl	Wailua Course	None
	*County Facilities **Football only	*County Facilities			*County Facilities					